



Tree species diversity, distribution and population structure in a tropical dry deciduous forests of Chhatisgarh, India

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Abstract: Tree species diversity, distribution and population structure of tropical forests of Bharnawapara wildlife sanctuary was investigated. The study analyzed the structure of a tropical dry deciduous forest in Chhatisgarh at different sites i.e. closed natural forest, open natural forest and plantation forests of teak. The study was conducted by laying 30 quadrats, each 10 m × 10 m in size at different sites. In total, 246 trees belonging to 28 species of 17 families were recorded from 0.3 ha sampling area. Density ranged between 520 to 990 trees ha⁻¹ subsequently, basal area ranged between 21.50 to 47.30 m² ha⁻¹. The dominant tree species was *Cleistanthus collinus* with an importance value index (IVI) of 57.70. Other important species were *Terminalia tomentosa* (IVI 47.10), *Lagerstroemia parviflora* (36.92), *Diospyros melanoxylon* (28.42) and *Madhuca indica* (26.03). The Shannon-Wiener index (H') ranged between 0.19 to 3.35 and Simpson's index (C) between 0.12 to 0.95 indicating high tree species diversity of tropical dry deciduous forests. It is evident from the study that natural forest has an edge over plantation forest in terms of species diversity, dominance and richness. Tree species diversity, distribution and population structure provide baseline information for conservation and management of tropical dry deciduous forests in India. Efforts are needed to conserve the natural forest for their diversity and existence. They can also be supplemented with plantation forests to lower the biotic pressure.

Keywords: Basal area, Dry deciduous, Importance value index. Plant diversity, Population structure

INTRODUCTION

Tropical forests are characterized by high species richness, standing biomass and productivity (Jordan, 1971a) and their diversity has attracted much attention in recent years (Sagar *et al.* 2003; Sahu *et al.*, 2008). In most developing countries, including India, even protected forests experience extensive anthropogenic disturbance due to grazing, extraction of fuel wood and collection of non-wood forest products which contribute to the livelihood of forest dwelling populations (Singh *et al.*, 1997; Hegde and Enters, 2000; Pattanayak *et al.*, 2003). The degree of anthropogenic disturbance may differ in different parts of a conservation area (Kolongo *et al.*, 2006) and it is argued that continuing biomass extraction activities may thwart the goal of biodiversity conservation (van Schaik *et al.*, 1997). In intermediate disturbance can potentially increase species richness in old-growth communities (Sheil, 1999). Disturbance in terms of Fires have negative impacts on native plant diversity, with varying effects on species and ecosystems, including the potential for localized extinction (Kittur *et al.*, 2014) whereas, Jhariya *et al.*, 2012 reports that low fire zone had minimum Shannon index (H' = 2.40) which indicates

that medium fire supports the diversity in the forest. However, some ecologists argue that disturbance does not increase diversity in old-growth forests (Phillips *et al.*, 1997). Due to these infringements by the renowned researchers, the present study was carried out in the protected area of Bharnawapara wildlife sanctuary, Chhattisgarh. Though it is a protected area there is lots of anthropogenic pressure due to abundance of resources availability. It is imperative to study such areas for the sustainable management of available resources in the light of anthropogenic pressure inside the wildlife sanctuary.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study area: The study was carried out in Barnawapara wildlife sanctuary situated in North corner of Raipur district of Chhattisgarh. The area is located between 21° 20' 00" to 21° 25'47" North latitudes and 82° 21' 17" to 82° 26' 27" East longitudes. The topography of area is undulating due to formation of rockout crop. Tilsa Pathar is the highest location of the study area with an altitude of 463 m above mean sea level. The climate of study area is dry humid tropical consist of three seasons viz. rainy, winter and summer. The average annual rainfall in the study area ranges from

1200-1350 mm. It gradually decreases from South-East direction to North-West direction. About 80 percent of the rainfall in the study area is received from south west monsoon during June to August. The highest amount of rainfall occurs in July. Number of rainy days varies from 90-100 days. The mean monthly maximum temperature ranges from 27.3 °C in January to 41.8 °C in May and mean monthly minimum temperature ranges from 12.7 °C in December to 27.3 °C in May. The mean annual maximum and minimum temperatures of study area are 33.1 °C and 20.5 °C, respectively. Relative humidity of study area increases with the onset of south-west monsoon and it generally becomes more than 80% in July. In the post monsoon and winter season the relative humidity lies between 50-65% in the morning (6:00 to 12:00 hrs.) and 30-40% in the afternoon (12:00 to 16:00 hrs.). Relative humidity is lowest during summer and drops below 30% in the afternoon in April and May.

Methodology

Vegetation analysis in both i.e. natural forest and teak plantation were studied during 2009-2010. Phytosociological studies were carried out using quadrat method. The total 30 (10 in each site) quadrats of size 10 m × 10 m were laid down in stratified random manner to study the tree species diversity, distribution and population structure. Species area curve was used to determine

minimal sample area which is based on quantitative variation of the vegetation terms of species number (Muellor-Dombios and Ellenberg, 1974). The adequacy of sample size was estimated by stopping sampling at the point at which additional quadrats did not significantly affect the mean of species. In each quadrat, individuals of having >30 cm GBH (girth at breast height, i.e. 1.37 m above the ground) were considered as trees and measured species-wise. Abundance (A), frequency (F), relative frequency (RF), density (D), relative density (RD), basal area (BA), relative basal area (RBA), importance value index (IVI), Shannon-Wiener index (Shannon and Weaver 1963) and Simpson's index (Simpson, 1949) were calculated following the methods adopted by Misra (1968). IVI of each species was calculated by summing the RF, RD and RBA values following Curtis (1959). Abundance to frequency ratio (A/F) of each species was calculated to study the dispersion pattern. The ranges of values for determining dispersion pattern were: regular (< 0.025), random (0.025 - 0.05) and contiguous (> 0.05) (Curtis and Cotta 1956). Population structure of tree species was analyzed across four girth classes i.e. 30-60, 60-90, 90-120 and > 120 cm.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The vegetation data were analyzed for 28 tree species.

Table 1. Species richness, diversity and equitability in different forest plots at tropical dry deciduous forests of Bharnawapara wildlife sanctuary, Chhatisgarh.

Natural Parameters	Closed natural forest	Open natural forest	Teak plantation forest
Species richness (d)	4.93	4.23	0.90
Shannon index (H')	3.35	3.08	0.19
Concentration of dominance (Cd)	0.12	0.14	0.95
Equitability (e)	1.12	1.17	2.39
Beta diversity (Bd)	3.16	5.77	3.03

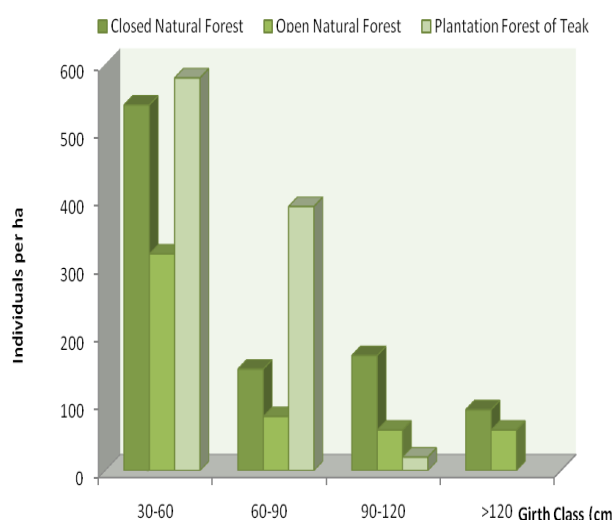


Fig. 1. Different girth class wise distribution of trees in different forest plots at tropical dry deciduous forests of Bharnawapara wildlife sanctuary, Chhatisgarh.

A total of 246 trees belonging to 28 species were recorded from 30 sample plots. In closed natural forest a total of 950 trees ha⁻¹ representing 20 species and 12 families were encountered. The Euphorbiaceae family was represented by 41 individuals followed by Combricitaceae and Leguminaceae, 13 species each, in the open forest a total of 520 trees ha⁻¹ representing 14 species and 12 families were encountered and in the plantation forest of teak a total of 990 trees ha⁻¹ representing 4 species and 4 families were encountered (Table 2). The IVI of dominant tree species was in the order of *Cleistanthus collinus* (57.70), *Terminalia tometosa* (47.10), *Lagerstroemia parviflora* (36.92), *Diospyros melanoxylon* (28.42) and *Madhuca indica* (26.03) (Table 2). Twenty one species are contagiously distributed, three species are randomly distributed and four species are regularly distributed (Table 2). Odum (1971) stated that contagious distribution is the commonest pattern of plant distribution in nature. Kumar and Bhatt (2006) reported that most species

Table 2. Species structure of tree layer in different forest plots at tropical dry deciduous forests of Bharnawapara wildlife sanctuary, Chhatisgarh.

S. N.	Species	Closed natural forest				Open natural forest				Plantation forest				Distribu- tion
		F (%)	D (stems/ha)	BA (m ² /ha)	IVI	F (%)	D (stems/ha)	BA (m ² /ha)	IVI	F (%)	D (stems/ha)	BA (m ² /ha)	IVI	
1	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> Roxb. ex DC.	-	-	-	-	50	1.83	31.27	-	-	-	-	R	
2	<i>Antidesma acidum</i> Roth.	20	20	0.1881	6.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	
3	<i>Acacia catechu</i> (L.f.) Willd.	-	-	-	-	20	0.18	11.86	-	-	-	-	C	
4	<i>Bridelia retusa</i> (L.) Spreng.	30	50	2.5422	16.89	10	0.10	5.04	-	-	-	-	C	
5	<i>Buchanania lanzan</i> Spreng.	10	10	0.1370	3.43	-	-	-	10	10	0.0810	7.55	C	
6	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i> Lam.	10	30	0.4718	6.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	
7	<i>Boswellia serrata</i> Roxb. ex Colebr.	-	-	-	-	40	5.54	43.97	-	-	-	-	C	
8	<i>Bombax ceiba</i> Linn.	10	10	0.5748	4.35	20	2.43	20.41	-	-	-	-	C	
9	<i>Cleistanthus collinus</i> (Roxb.) Benth & Hook.	60	330	4.9515	57.70	20	0.98	17.53	30	30	0.2415	22.64	C	
10	<i>Careya arborea</i> Roxb.	30	40	0.3793	11.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ra	
11	<i>Cassia fistula</i> Linn.	-	-	-	-	10	0.07	4.89	-	-	-	-	C	
12	<i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i> DC.	-	-	-	-	20	1.55	18.26	-	-	-	-	C	
13	<i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i> Roxb.	50	60	5.5309	28.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	
14	<i>Dalbergia paniculata</i> Roxb.	10	10	1.8067	6.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	
15	<i>Emblca officinalis</i> Gaertn.	10	10	0.2676	3.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	
16	<i>Grewia tiliaefolia</i> Vahl	10	10	0.1640	3.48	50	0.77	30.23	-	-	-	-	Ra	
17	<i>Garuga pinnata</i> Roxb.	20	20	1.3920	9.21	60	2.31	41.93	-	-	-	-	R	
18	<i>Lagerstroemia parviflora</i> Roxb.	40	130	7.0502	36.92	10	0.12	7.06	20	30	0.3098	16.64	C	
19	<i>Madhuca indica</i> J.F. Gmel.	30	30	7.8651	26.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ra	
20	<i>Mitragyna parviflora</i> (Roxb.) Korth	20	20	1.1453	8.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	
21	<i>Ougeinia oojemensis</i> (Roxb). Hochr.	20	20	2.4846	11.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	
22	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> Roxb.	10	10	0.6851	4.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	
23	<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> Linn. f.	10	10	0.1216	3.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	
24	<i>Tectona grandis</i> Linn. f.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	920	27.30	253.17	C	
25	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb. ex DC.) Wright & Arnott	-	-	-	-	10	0.84	8.48	-	-	-	-	C	
26	<i>Terminalia chebula</i> Retz.	10	10	0.1410	3.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	
27	<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i> (Roxb. ex DC.) Wright & Arnott	70	120	9.4077	47.10	30	3.84	37.28	-	-	-	-	R	
28	<i>Zizyphus xylocarpa</i> (Retz.) Willd.	-	-	-	-	30	0.92	21.77	-	-	-	-	C	
Total		480	950	47.30	300	380	21.50	300	160	990	28.03	300		

F=Frequency; D=Density; BA=Basal area; IVI=Importance value index; Ra=Random; R=Regular; C=Contagious

follow contagious distribution pattern in the foot-hill forests of Garhwal Himalaya. Rao *et al.* (1990) had similar findings for tree species of a sub-tropical forest of north-east India.

Results of diversity parameter revealed that the Shannon index values in different forest types ranged from 0.19 to 3.35, equitability 1.12 to 2.39, species richness 0.90 to 4.93, concentration of dominance 0.12 to 0.95 and beta diversity 3.03 to 5.77 (Table 2). The diversity parameters of these forests are comparable with the diversity indices reported in different tropical forests (Singh and Singh, 1991). Similar findings were also made by Sahu *et al.* (2012), whose findings for tropical dry deciduous forests of Malyagiri hill ranges, Eastern Ghats were, Shannon-Wiener index (H') 3.38 and Simpson's index (C) 1.0 indicating high tree species diversity. The Shannon index values of dry tropical forests in study area were comparatively lower than those reported by Singh *et al.* (1984) tropical forests of India. Singh *et al.* (1984) reported Shannon index value between 3.4 to 4.8 for tropical rain forests of Silent valley in Western Ghats, India. The lower diversity of dry tropical ecosystem in this study is attributed to sharing of large proportion of resources to only few species (< 27), while in tropical evergreen forests more number of species (> 75) efficiently shared the resources. The tree density was found maximum in teak plantation followed by closed natural forest and open natural forest in the GBH group of 30-60 cm and 60-90 cm (Fig. 1). This might be due to uniform spacing of plantation forests and reduced in 90-120 cm group, as the stand was young i.e. planted during 1974-75. The mean tree density of different sites was 820ha⁻¹. The mean forest density is within the range of 276 - 905 stems ha⁻¹ reported for trees ≥15 cm GBH in other tropical forests (Sahu *et al.*, 2007; Nirmal Kumar *et al.*, 2010; Bhadra *et al.*, 2010). The density across different GBH classes shows that the 30 - 60 cm and 60 - 90 cm GBH classes contributed to 58.54 % and 25.20 % of species richness, respectively (Fig. 1). The mean basal area value of 32.27 m² ha⁻¹ so obtained in the present study is comparable to the Indian tropical forests (Visalakshi, 1995). Stem density and species richness decreased beyond 90 cm GBH class. The highest GBH recorded for *M. indica* (202.80 cm) was followed by *D. paniculata* (150.70 cm), *B. serrata* (148.90 cm), *T. tomentosa* (143.30 cm) and *O. oogenensis* (136.70 cm). Also most of the species in study area are contagiously distributed and few were randomly and regularly distributed as calculated through A/F ratio for various sites (Table 2). This is in relation to study carried out by Kittur *et al.* (2014) in Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve whose A/F values ranged between 0.02 and 0.19 indicating that the most of the species showed contiguous and random distribution and few species were distributed regularly.

Conclusion

The present study of tropical dry deciduous forests of Bharnawapara wildlife sanctuary, Chhatisgarh concluded that the Species diversity index varied between 0.19 to 3.35 and Simpson index of dominance ranged between 0.12- 0.95. The Margalef's Species Richness Index varied from 0.90-4.93, equitability index varied from 1.12-2.39 and β diversity varied from 3.03-5.77. Tree species diversity, distribution and population structure analyzed in this study should be useful to the conservationists, researchers and scientists and also to the forest managers for the effective management of the forest ecosystem.

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